direction to the government of Great Pritria remon-strating with that government against the wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens by the action of the Canadian government in refunding to vessels and car-goes which pass through the Welland and other Cana-dian canals nearly the entire toils if they are destined to Canadian ports, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage, and the breach of the engagement contained in the treaty of 1871, whereby Great Britain promised to the United States equality in the matter of such canal transportation; also, copies of any demand made by his direction upon Great Britain for redress of such wrongs, and the replies of Great Britain to such communication and demand.

Mr. Morgan introduced in the Senate to-day a bill identical in terms with that introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Wilson to give effect to the President's message on the treaty.

The Feeling at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 24.—The President's message was much commented on by fishing owners on its arrival in this morning's paper. The news soon spread in all directions, and a crowd of vessel owners congregated in the Merchants' Exchange talking over the matter. It was the general opinion among business men that no one here wanted retaliation as outlined in the message. An embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand, the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the President has proposed is just right.

CANADIAN OPINION.

Non-Intercourse Would Be Deplored, but There Would Be Compensating Advantages. New York, Aug. 24.—An Ottawa special says: "The announcement that the President had recommended legislation empowering the abolition of the bonding system has caused much surprise. The absence of the Premier in Nova Scotia makes it difficult to ascertain what action may be considered necessary here, but from what can be gleaned from the members of the Cabinet at present at the capital it would seem that the proposed action causes much more surprise than alarm. The clause providing for equal canal privileges and facilities is in every way satisfactory, as it is held here that no discrimination at present exists in favor of Canadian vessels. The rights accorded Canadian vessels in the St. Clair flats canal is a treaty obligation, which, it is claimed, cannot be abrogated by the legislation of either nation. The governent has already advertised for tenders and made the necessary appropriation for the construction of a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Maria, connecting lakes Superior and Huron, and and with this constructed the Canadian system will be complete from Lake Superior to the ocean, without any possibility of being affected by the proposed legislation. The Herald correspondent, in asking the views of a prominent member of the Cabinet, was told that he could do no more than reaffirm the sentiments which had already been expressed by Ministers in Parliament. In doing this, he said: "Every Canadian would deplore any interruption of the commercial relations which exist between this country and the United States, but if this policy of non-intercourse were adopted, it would lead to the development of channels of communication between ourselves and the commerce of Canada which, in through traffic, is building up New York, Boston and Portland, would be carried through exclusively Canadian channels to Canadian ports, and would build up Montreal, Quebec, St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax. That policy has only to be carried a step further to lead her Majesty's government to the conclusion that they owe it to Canada and themselves to meet that policy of non-intercourse by a different mode of treating the grain trade from the United States of America and the grain grown in Canada as would vivify the farming industry of this country to an extent which would make a most marvelous change in this Dominion. I never expect the time will come when nonintercourse will be adopted, but I am sanguine. from my own knowledge of the growing sentiment of public men in England, of the vital importance of Canada to the empire, that if such a policy were adopted, we could derive that bene-fit from it, and it could be done without any injury to any interest in the empire. The competition between the wheat of India and that which could be grown in Canada under such impetus would be sufficient to prevent any material advance in the price of bread to the British consumer. Well, I most earnestly hope that no such policy will be adopted. While I have not the slightest idea that it will, I say that, should it be adopted, great as is the American public, they will find that Canada feels that she has a great and as valuable a pertion of this North American continent under her control to he developed, and they will find that the people of the country on both sides of politics, sinking every other consideration, will say that they owe it to their country-they owe it to themselves -- to show that there will be no faltering in maintaining to the utmost the rights that belong to the people of Canada as the dependen-

ey of a friendly power. 'Another prominent official stated that the effect of such a step was fully considered when the former retaliation bill was passed by Congress, and that the opinion was arrived at that nonintercourse would, for a few years, doubtless prove embarrassing, but would be eventually a benefit in opening up those independent Canadian lines of traffic which are now incomplete and un-

A Montreal special says: "The news of President Cleveland's message to Congress asking power to enforce retaliation against Canada caused intense excitement in this city. That a severe blow will be struck at the prosperity of the Dominion if Congress sanctions this policy of non-intercourse is admitted by all, but people cannot understand why the step has been taken. Politicians give it as their opinion that all Canada could do was to assume the defensive, pursue her own policy as if nothing had happened, and await the time when the American people, particularly those of the Northwestern States, should grow weary of the confinement of their natural trade, which, it is predicted, would be but a very few months. Hon. J. A. Champlean, Secretary of State, who is in town, expressed much surprise when shown the dispatch, and while admitting that it was a very serious matter and one which required considerable thought, said he preferred not to talk until he had consulted his colleagues of the Cabinet. The honorable gentieman said he had no official news on the subject, but anticipated that the matter would hasten the return of the Ministers from their holidays, as an early council would have to be called to consider it.

"Sir Donald A. Smith, M. P. for Montreal West, also declined to talk on the subject, which he declared came to him like a thunder clap. He considered the matter now cut of the region of personal politics, and raised to the level of an important question of government policy. Therefore, it would be best to leave it to the Queen's Ministers. There was no doubt it was a very grave step, and one which would cause much pain to the true friends of amicable relations between the two countries. He hoped however, it was but a passing storm, and that, after it was over, the two countries would resume their old friendly relations.

"Mr. J. J. Curren, a member of Parliament for Montreal Center, who is expected to be appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce in the early future, was also very reticent, believing that the matter was too grave to be discussed

without serious thought. "But as it is the railways which will suffer most if the non-intercourse policy goes into effect, the opinions of practical railway men are of more value than those of politicians. Both General Manager Hickson and Assistant General Manager Wainwright are out of town, but s high official of the Grand Trunk company expressed the opinion that in the event of nonintercourse it would be a very serious thing to the Grand Trunk railway. He preferred not to talk at length about the matter without serious consideration, but while it would injure the Grand Trunk, owing to its many Western connections in the States, it would be very disastrons to such roads as the Canadian Southern and the Michigan Central, which ran through portions of Ontario. He regarded it simply as a stroke of policy on the part of the President to injure the Republicans of Minnesota and Maine, where the effects of the non-intercourse law would be especially experienced.

"The provision as to tolls on the canals interested forwarders and grain men considerably, and all who were seen expressed the opinion that on this point, at any rate, Canada would have to back down. Hugh McLennon, the leading grain exporter of this port, at once said that free canals were the only remedy. Canada would have to stop the discrimination against Oswego and Ordensburg on the Welland canal. If the United States were to put a heavy toll on vessels passing through the So-ho canal, as she had a perfect right to do, Montreal grain men might as well close up. The trade would be diverted to Buffalo and the St. Lawrence route, and the port of Montreal be left dependent on Canadian grain. The abolition of the bonding privilege would have little effect on grain, as little came from Duluth, but there was little doubt that Canada would have to yield on this

point and declare her canals free.

"Mr. A. G. Thompson, of the Montreal forwarding company; John Tarrance, of the Dominion steamship line, and Mr. Andrew Allan, of the Allan steamship line, all indersed these sentiments, Mr. Thompson being particularly strong on the point that the canals must be made free. The competition of Oswego and Og-densburg could not hurt Montreal, for once get the grain past Buffalo, and it would come here.

All await developments with keenest interest, for it is felt that the success of the fall carrying business depends on the Canadian government meeting the President's action by freeing the

"Playing to the Gallery." TORONTO, Aug. 24.-Referring to President Cleveland's retaliatory message, the Mail says: "We are free to admit that the step Mr. Cleveland advises Congress to take would be a grave one for us, and the Northwest, which is now on the point of obtaining a competitive route to the East through American territory. The President is entirely and egregiously mistaken, we think, in supposing that the people of Cauada can be coerced into a surrender of their fishery or any other rights. He recommends a course of action which in his conscience he must regard as utterly barbarous. We shall be hurt, perhaps severely hurt, but our spirited and intelligent people are not to be overawed, still less brought to their knees, by the poor sort of weap-

ons the President has taken in hand." The Globe says: "It is one of the points of superiority of our political system over that of our neighbors that our chief magistrate is not every four years under the necessity of 'playing to the gallery.' President Cleveland, in his message, descends to that which is plainly electioneering clap-trap, destined to out-bid the Blaine-Harrison combination for the anti-British vote. We suppose it would be a foolish thing for Canada to deem herself insulted by anything said in the United States in the hurly-burly of leap year. As to the American threats to deprive Americans of the privilege of transporting their goods on Canadian railways, it is of little public concern. We must correct President Cleveland on one point. There are no tolls levied on American vessels passing through any Canadian canal that

are not also levied on Canadian vessels. The Empire, the leading government organ, publishes the message in full, but makes no editorial comment. Everywhere here to-day the whole absorbing topic of conversation was President Cleveland's message and the probability of retaliation becoming an actual fact.

The message excited no strong feeling, generally speaking, among the business men of the city. It is regarded as a tactic, the object of which will have been fulfilled when the presidential campaign is over.

Views of English Papers. LONDON, Aug. 24.-The St. James Gazette, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress, says: "The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is dificult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explanations occur. It may have been intended to influence votes, or merely to bluff Canada into granting the American demands. There is no doubt that the matter is a serious one for Canada. Not merely local affairs are concerned, but imperial interests are also involved. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interests. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to end otherwise than in a perfeetly friendly manner."

The Globe says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada, and surmises that Canada will doubtless be able to show equally as good a case. If the Canadians had rejected the treaty, it says it would be easy to understand why Mr. Cleveland should ask for retaliation. But it cannot understand why Mr. Cleveland, generally a just man, should punish Canadians for the act of the American Senate. It asks if Mr. Cleveland has attempted a bid for the Irish vote.

The Pall Mall Gazette suspends opinion upon the real significance of Mr. Cleveland's message,

but says it looks ugly. The Star, T. P. O'Conner's paper, says it has no fear of a war over the matter, but is of the opinion that serious friction is certain to result. The Post thinks that the comity of nations demanded that England should be invited to reconsider the matter before proceeding further. The Daily News regards the situation as bad enough, but thinks it does not justify the faintest breathing of a rumor of war. Lord Salisbury, the News says, is mainly responsible in having sent Mr. Chamberlain to negotiate the

The Telegraph regards the message as a political move, probably intended to disconcert the rejecters of the treaty, by pushing their policy to logical results. The message having served its purpose, nothing more will be heard about it. The Times says: "Nothing that the party leaders may do on the eve of a presidential elec-tion ought to astonish us. Mild curiosity is rather the attitude in which the message should be received here and in Canada. President Cleveland has dished the Republicans by a masterful move, and may fairly be congratu-lated upon his adroitness. With both parties anxious to twist the lion's tail, no doubt the bill will be passed. It is lamentable that the amicable relations between England and America should be jeopardized with a light heart for the sake of an election dodge. The only consolation is that a few months may bring another revolution of the wheel of fortune and disclose Cleveland or Harrison reverting to the despised treaty."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Three unmarried men-Jacob Hubinger, Henry Schmidt and Louis Werne-were drowned yesterday morning, while crossing Saginaw river, at Bay City, by the capsizing of their boat. George V. N. Lathrop, ex-minister of the United States to St. Petersburg, accompanied by his son and two daughters, arrived at New York from Bremen yesterday, on the steamer

Near Tracey, Minn., Moses T. Lufkin was shot through a window of the house of Eli Stayers, at which he was a guest. He had had trouble with the Rose and Averill families, and had slander suits against them.

John Mock and William Bush started from Milwaukee, on Monday, in a hooker, and on Tuesday, when they were in the middle of Lake Michigan, their boat was capsized. Bush was drowned. Mock succeeded in getting hold of the boat and hung on until picked up, yesterday morning, by the steam barge Wente.

An explosion of 20,000 pounds of black powder occured in the drying-house of the Giant Powder Company, near West Berkely, Cal., yesterday. Two white men and three Chinamen were killed. The white men were Joseph Lewis, unmarried, and C. Bunce, who leaves a wife and three children. The building was blown to

Jacob Moxter, of St. Louis, a well-to-do piano dealer, shot himself through the head vesterday at his warehouse. He had been very despondent for a while past, and believed that his business was ruined and he a pauper. His affairs were examined by friends, who found he had at least \$1,500 above his liabilities, but they could not make him comprehend it, and he killed himself. He leaves a wife and two children.

While out buuting, Thursday afternoon, Henry King, of Kenosha, Wis., accidentally shot three young boys, who were playing two hundred feet away. The gun was a breech-loader, and was discharged while bringing the barrels down, after inserting the cartridge. The oldest of the boys received the shot in the face, and is badly hurt. The others were wounded in the back and arms. The lads were of from eight to twelve years of age; they are children of Mrs. Tack, of Chicago.

Fatal Fight Between Farmers. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 24.-Horace Christler, a farmer living in Elmont township, Allen county, was killed yesterday by his neighbor, John Carter. The two farmers had a falling out in the spring over a corn-planter, which they owned in partnership. I esterday Carter went to the home of Christler and found the latter standing on a hay rack on his wagon. A few words were passed, when Carter pulled a revolver from his pocket. Christler immediately sprang from the wagon and struck Carter over the head with a pitchfork, knocking him down. Carter sprang to his feet, knocked Christler down, and then jumped on him, gouged out one eye, bit off his nose and one ear, and, picking up the pitchfork, thrust it at Christler with great force. Two of the prongs penetrated Christler's brain, and he died instantly. There is great indignation in the locality, and many threats of lynching.

Tempus Fugit.

Harpers' Bazar. "Well, did you get along all right?" said a young married lady to a friend who had just returned from Washington, where she had gone to pass an examination for civil service.

"Oh, yes, I think so," was the reply, uttered in a rather hopeless tone, her friend thought. "Wasn't it odd?" the friend rejoined; "last year you went on to be examined the day after my wedding: this year the day after baby was born. When you go on to get your appoint-

"He will be grown up." interrupted the hope-

Wanted Witnesses.

one can't bave too many witnesses.

Philadelphia Record. Philadelphia Aunt (severely)-As I glanced into the parlor last evening I saw you with a young man's arm around you. Chicago Niece (calmly)—Yes, aunty, I was waiting for you to pass the door and see us. Young men are very slippery now-a-days, and

MR. THURMAN'S PILGRIMAGE

The Old Roman Journeys Through Michigan and a Small Corner of Indiana.

Repeating His Peculiar Views of Tariff, and Finally Halts at Chicago-Gen. Harrison at Middle Bass-Political Scraps.

THURMAN'S TOUR

Through Michigan and Northern Indiana-

Arrival and Reception at Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Chicago escort for Judge Thurman arrived at Port Huron at 1 o'clock this morning and took charge of the party. The delegation consisted of John A. King. Louis Adams, Thos. E. Courtney, W. O. Budd, Michael McDonald, Anthony F. Seeberger, Daniel Root, Wm. Brown, H. B. Cady, Edward T. Noonan, Thos. Gahan, Chas. Karn, Wm. Fitzgerald, Andrew Welch. Chas. D. Wells and Edwin M. Bernard, of the Inter Ocean. They wore a neat badge with a bandanna printed on it. The Cleveland and Thurman Club of Port Huron, with a band, turned out, and with the Chicago delegation escorted the Judge and party to the train. The private car of General Manager W. J. Speyer, of the Grand Trunk, was provided, and the party were well cared for. A large crowd of citizens were at the depot to give a hearty Godspeed to their guest. The party consisted of Judge Thurman, Allen W. and Lee Thurman, Dr. F. W. Schwartz, of Columbus; Collector C. A. Ward, of Port Huron, and the press representatives. At the depot Judge Thurman was introduced to the Chicago escort party, greeting them heartily. At the start the crowd gave a hearty cheer, but there was no speechmaking.

At LaPere, Lansing and Marlotte there were demonstrations in honor of the candidate. As the train pulled through the suburbs of Battle Creek it was evident that a big crowd was on hand, and the arrival at the depot made it certain that the people were trying to out-do all that had gone before. The trip from Columbus to Toledo developed considerable enthusiasm in crowds, but during the ride from Port Huron to-day there were greater crowds and much more enthusiasm. The reception at Battle Creek was an instance of this. The crowd filled all the space about the depot, not less than 5,000 people being present, eager to see the "old Roman." A big band and a cannon helped give expression to the people's enthusiasm, and was added to with yells and cheers and the waving of hands, hats, flags and bandannas. Collector C. A. Ward, of Port Huron, who is a native of Battle Creek, introduced Judge Thurman, and his reception was all that could be desired, hearty and prolonged cheering greeting his appearance. In substance

"When I was told that I should pass through Battle Creek, I asked what great battle had been fought at that place that should give that name to the beautiful city. I have been a great reader of history, but never saw any account of the matter. I then turned to Mr. Ward and asked him how long he was a native of the place, and he informed me that a number of years ago there was a battle fought here between government'surveyors and Indians, and that the surveyors whipped the Indians. From that moment my heart was drawn out toward you, for when I was a boy I was a surveyor, and I could but feel kindly toward you. I would gladly repay your courtesy and kindness, but I am una-ble to do so. I have here all the passengers on this train, who are thinking more about their dinners than any speeches, and they would take me by the throat if they don't get something into their throats. I have been in many political battles, but never before in one so strange as this. I have heard a great deal of what is called humbug, but never before did I ever hear speakers arise and tell people it was well for them to be taxed heavily. It is the first time that I ever heard that a man could be made rich by taxing him. The government taxes more than it has need for, and after paying the expenses of some ernment; after paying pensions to gallant men who fought through the war, it has millions it don't know what to do with, as useless as when it was lying in the mine as an ore. It is hid in the vaults and is no good no anybody, but it is depriving the people of the use of what would do so much to contribute to their comfort, usefulness and happiness."

In answer to a question he started to speak of the Mills bill, which he said only reduces the tax and benefits labor, but the train started. Vicksburg and Cassopolis were ready with crowds and greeted the special with much ap-

At South Bend a crowd of a couple of thousand people awaited the arrival of the train, and heartily, with three times three cheers, welcomed the appearance of Judge Thurman. Congressman B. F. Shively, whose home is at South Bend, introduced the Judge, who substantially said:

"Four years ago I had the privilege and honor of speaking many times in the goodly State of Indiana, and hope my efforts then had something to do with the vote cast for Grover Cleveland. am glad I have the privilege of speaking, though a few minutes, for time, tide and railway trains wait for no man, and I hope before the election that I may have the opportunity to speak many times to the people of this State, and that Indiana will be found on the side of the people, that is, on the side of Democracy. If you do your duty as four years ago, I feel assured that victory once more will be on our banners, and it will show that Democratic government in America is for the benefit of mankind. In this beautiful and prosporous city I admit that your prosperity is, to a great extent, due to the enterprise of the manufacturers. When I was a boy we kept up the celebration of the 4th of July and always had the toast, 'Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,' which was written by Jefferson. It was he who said agriculture was the greatest industry, but commerce and manufactures were its handmaids. There is no truth in the story that Democracy is opposed to the manufacturing interests of the country, rightly understood. All we ask is fair play and equal rights-that none be made a privileged class. The Democracy are particular friends of the laboring men. for out of one hundred Democrats ninety-nine are workingmen."

The usual demonstrations of applause were made as the train pulled out of South Bend on the way to Valparaiso. At that place nearly three thousand people welcomed the special, and in response to their cheers the Judge said he would "leave the State with a higher opinion of it than ever before, and if you find it agreeable and in your consciences to vote the Democratic ticket, I'll think more of you than ever.' After speaking of his trip through the State four years ago and asking Democrats to do their duty, that their ticket may be elected, he again thanked them for their courtesy and cordiality. and the train moved out amidst the cheers of the

The special train reached the depot in Chicago at 6:30, but before that time the people of the city had started on the welcome, which has proved to be a most hearty one. At the carshops and yards on the edge of the city, the railroad men begged for a sight of the "old Roman" and a word of greeting from him. The train moved slowly, and the Judge was kept busy responding to the cheers and waving hats of the shirt-sleeved workingmen. At the depot an immense and enthusiastic crowd filled every foot of spare room and jostled and crowded in efforts to see the city's guest. Bands and political clubs with music and yelling added to the clamor made by the thousands of eager spectators, and amid the racket of brass and sheepskin and human throats, Judge Thurman was escorted to a carriage, and the procession formed and escorted him to the Palmer House. On the way the crowds on the sidewalks and streets cheered to the echo. A number of local Democratic clubs headed by the Cook County Democratic Club, the Jackson Club and the Thirty-fourth Ward Club, marched with the carriages and followed the Judge into the hotel, where an informal reception was held. crowd demanded a speech, and The crowd demanded by spoke for a very Judge Thurman kindly spoke for a very begged to be excused from further effort, as he had already made nine speeches during the day. He managed to escape to his room, but the crowd packed the rotunda and kept up a constant calling for him, their staccato method of shouting, "Thurman; Allen G. Thurman," finally drawing him out once more for a good-night appearance. Just after the general reception the commercial travelers obtained an audience and expressed their good will through a magnificent floral offering, four feet square, in the shape and design of an immense bandanus. During the evening, after supper, a few persons managed to get into the Judge's parlor, but he

fastened, and after vainly shouting for a third appearance, the crowd finally, at a late hour,

During the evening Mrs. Sarah E. Brownwell called and presented an allegorical picture prophesying Judge Thurman's election. From here the Judge will quietly return home, but the time of departure has not yet been given to the public. No public reception, further than that of to-night, is probable, the Judge being desirous of resting, and he retired at 10 o'clock. The programme for Saturday will be started soon after noon, and includes a big parade, followed by a speech at Cheltenham beach, a resort twelve miles below the city. It is fully expected that not less than 50,000 people will be in attendance, and a grand barbecue will be the feature of the day.

GENERAL HARRISON.

How He Passed the Time Yesterday-A Pos sible Cruise Among the Islands.

Tolepo, O., Aug. 24.-The Blade's Middle Bass special says: "There is not another summer resort in America where General Harrison could have found a more percect retreat and such complete seclusion as in this spot. If he does not secure rest and recreation it will not be the fault of the club. From the very first the members have treated General and Mrs. Harrison cordially annd courteously, and respected their desire for privacy. There is no one to force him to shake hands, no one to compel him to talk, no one urge him to make speeches. Several persons came in from Cleveland and asked to be allowed to see General Harrison, but the members of the club steadily refused to disturb him. Fortunate it is for the General that the club has taken that stand, or the island would be overrun with visitors, and as Harrison is so kind and obliging to all, he would hardly like to decline to meet those who have come from so great a distance to meet him. General Harrison is enjoying visit immensely, and regards Middle Bass as the finest point on the great lakes. All of the members of the party are well. Two large excursions came in from Detroit and Cleveland, but were not permitted to see General Harrison. United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., was s caller yesterday, and discussed the situation in Michigan freely. The only caller to-day was Congressman Amos Townsend, of Cleveland. The General and Congresemen spent a pleasant hour together, discussing Ohio and national politics. Mr. Townsend returned to Cleveland

PUT-IN-BAY, P. O., Aug. 24.-General Harrisos spent the morning quietly resting and reading at his cottage in Middle Bass. In the afternoon, accompanied by twenty-two ladies and gentlemen, he visited the United States gunboat Michigan, now in the waters at Put-in-Bay. He enjoyed the trip greatly, returning to Middle Bass on the Ganges for supper. A cruise of the islands upon a steam yacht will probably be the next thing on the programme.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Action Taken by the Republicans of Nebraska

in State Convention. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 24.—The Republican State convention adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock, after an all-night session. The ticket was completed as follows: Governor, Gen. John M. Thayer; Lieutenant-governor, G. B. Micklejohn; Secretary of State, Gilbert L. Laws; Treasurer, Capt. J. E. Hill; Auditor of Public Accounts, Thomas H. Benton; Attorney-general, William L. Lessee; Commissioner of Public

Lands and Buildings, John Steen; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George B. Lane. The platform adopted indorses the national Republican platform and the ticket; declares against the importation of foreign contract labor or other labor foreign to our civilization, and against trusts and other capitalistic combinations to control trade and lower wages of labor; arraigns the Democratic party for its failure to execute laws securing to settlers on the public domain their title to a homestead, and for its heartless and uncalled-for persecution of Western settlers; indorses the action of the State Board of Transportation in ordering a general reduction of local freight rates; pledges to the board full Republican support and to the people such amendment of the transportation laws of the State as will best subserve their interests; favors nine hours for a working day and the establishment of a labor holiday. A resolution was adopted by a large majority pledging the Republican members of the coming Legislature to vote for a bill submitting to a vote of the people the question of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

Hewitt on the American Party. BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Hewitt, in a letter to Leonard Wales, of Baltimore, by whom he was nominated at the recent convention of the American party, says: "If you had consulted me, I should have asked you to refrain from using my name, inasmuch as I do not consider the present time propitious for the organization of an independent party. In my dispatch to the chairman I stated distinctly that I thought the issue in this campaign was revenue reform, and I do not think that any other question would have a chance of serious consideration by the people. The time will come, however, when the question of home-rule will have to be settled, and I have no doubt that it will be settled in favor of the doctrine that 'America should be governed by Americans.' I have no political aspirations what-ever, and feel that I am already too old to be considered a possibility in '92. In the meantime, I hope there will be a healthy growth of public sentiment, and that it will be possible to carry special party designed to viadicate a single proposition; but, if necessary, I should not feel disturbed if a single issue were thus presented to the people.

Hon, E. B. Reynolds in Hendricks County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PECKSBURG, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Hon. E. B. Reynolds, of Wayne county, has been speaking in Hendricks county this week. His meetings at Clayton, Amo, Coatsville and Hadley have been largely attended, and the people have given him a patient and considerate hearing while he has presented the subject of constitutional prohibition and local option. He has demonstrated that this question can be discussed without "destroying the Republican party" or exciting political animosity and prejudice, or "snatching thirdparty men or Democrats baldheaded:" in fact, he has dissappointed some of the former in not abusing them. Mr. Reynolds's presentation of local option as the most practical means to the final end of dealing with the saloon system in Indiana, should and will satisfy all men who favor the steps necessary in progressive legislation upon the temperance question. If local option ever was "local nonseuse," Mr. Reynolds's logic has made it "local common sense.

Meeting in Huntington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Republicans held a monster meeting last night. A mere notice that a Harrison and Morton club would be organized was sufficient, and a thousand enthusiastic Republicans rallied; hundreds could not get into the court-house. For some time it had been circulated by Democrats that Hon. J. B. Kenner and some other prominent men were backward in the campaign, but last night Mr. Kenner gave the club a most remarkable speech and did much good. Judge Sayler made an excellent speech on the tariff and the home, and Mr. Trammel showed up the partisan benevolent institutions.

Dakota Republicans. WATERTOWN, Dak., Aug. 24.—The Republican Territorial convention nominated C. A. Matthews, of Brookings, for Delegate, on the seventeenth ballot. The fourteenth showed great strength for Gifford, who would doubtless have been nominated on the next ballot if central and northern Dakota had not combined to force a recess, during which Allen withdrew, insuring Matthewa's nomination. The nominee is a young lawyer and was Speaker of the last Territorial House. He will receive the hearty support of all the other candidates. His nomination was made unanimous without completing the ballot.

Van Fleet at Lagrange. Special to the Indianapotis Journay.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Aug. 24.-Hon. John M. Van Fleet, of Elkhart, nominee on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Circuit Court of Lagrange and Elkhart counties, addressed the people of Lagrange and vicinity on the tariff question, presenting it in a very clear and simple manner, and much interest was manifest.

Meeting at Tipton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 24.—One of the largest and certainly the most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign was held at the court-house last night under the auspices of the First Voters' Club. Fully one thousand people were present. wished to retire early and the doors were soon | The meeting was addressed by Senator Use-

ham and the Hop. R. R. Stephenson, of Noblesville, both of whom made telling speeches.

Music was fruished by the Ekin Glee Club, and
the unanimous verdict is that it is one of the best clubs in the State.

Meeting at Mitchell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MITCHELL, Ind., Aug. 24.—The Republicans of Lawrence and Orange counties held a grand mass-meeting here to-night, and were addressed by Hon. Frank Posev and Hon. S. N. Chambers No less than three thousand people were about the stand, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Political Scraps.

Ira J. Chase, candidate for Lieutenant-governor, went from Richmond to Hagerstown, where he had a good meeting last night. The Richmond Glee Club also went there, as did quite a number of party workers, and the meeting was a fine one.

The Republicans of Atlanta, Hamilton county have organized a Harrison and Morton elt The following persons were chosen officers: John G. Dunn, president; J. P. Fleming, vice-president; A. B. Cockran, secretary; A. G. Walton, treasurer. They start with one hundred mem-

SOLDIERS' RECORDS.

Orders from the Secretary of War Author izing a Number of Corrections. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Aug. 24.-The Secretary o War has issued orders correcting the military records of Indiana soldiers as follows:

The discharge of First Lieutenant Benjamin McMurray, Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, June 18, 1865, is amended to take effect June 2, 1865; he is mustered into service as captain, same company and regiment, to date June 3, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as captain June 18, 1865.

The discharge of Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Robertson, Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, July 3, 1865, is amended to take effect June 2, 1865; he is mustered into service as first lieutenant and as captain, same company and regiment, to date June 3. 1865, and June 19, 1865, respectively; mustered out and honorably discharged as captain July 3, 1865.

The discharge of First Lieutenaut Ferdinand Mayer, Tenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery Volunteers, July 10, 1865, is amended to take effect June 18, 1865; he is mustered into service as captain, same organization, to date June 19, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as captain July 10, 1865.

The discharge of First Sergeant David G. Blodgett, Tenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery Volunteers, July 10, 1865, is amended to take effect June 18, 1865; he is mustered into service as first lieutenant, same organization, to date June 18, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as first lieutenant June 10, 1865. Joseph M. Dickey is mustered into service as

captain, Company D. One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, to date Jan. 1, 1865; his discharge as first lieutenant, same regiment, to take effect May 15, 1865, by paragraph 4, special orders, No. 323, series of 1865, War Department, Adjutant-general's office, is amended to read captain. The discharge of First Sergeant Melchior Konold, Company D, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, April 4, 1863, is amended to take effect Dec. 2, 1862; his musters into service as second lieutenant and as first lieutenat, same company and regiment, April 5, 1863, and June 17, 1863, are amended to date Dec. 3, 1862, and April 15, 1863, respectively; he is mustered into service as captain, same company and regiment, to date Oct. 1, 1864; his discharge as first lieutenant, same regiment, to take effect Dec. 6, 1864, by Paragraph 6, special field orders, No. 334, series of 1864, Department of the Cumberland, is amended to read captain. The discharge of Sergeant Thomas J. Keith, Company B. Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Aug. 4, 1865, is amended to take effect July 3, 1865; his muster into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, Aug. 5, 1865, is amended to date July 4, 1865; his discharge as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, Jan. 15, 1866, is amended to take effect Dec. 16, 1865; he is mustered into service

dates. Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. - In the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, presi ded over the House this morning. On motion of Mr. Parkins, of Kansas, the

as captain, same company and regiment, to date

Dec. 17, 1865; mustered out and honorably dis-

All are mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid

charged as captain Jan. 15, 1866.

Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the House bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the united Peoria and Miami Indians, in the Indian Territory. On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the interstate commerce of the United States was referred to the committee on appropriations, with leave to report at any

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in New York city, and after some debate it was agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairfor the further consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. The pending question was on the appeal taken by Mr. Dibble from the decision of the Chair, ruling out the provision for the payment of the French spoliation claims on a point of order.

A call of the committee of the whole having failed to disclose the presence of a quorum, it was followed by a call of the House. This showed but 158 members in attendance, and the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest and bring in the absentees. Mr. Dibble proposed to make the pending

question a special order for next Tuesday, when a number of absentees would be present and the point of no quorum would not be raised. Mr. Burns objected, insisting on disposing of Meanwhile a resolution was passed directing the printing of 15,000 copies of the President's

message on the fisheries treaty. The House, without a quorum, took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: J. A. Fitzpatrick, Treaty; G. H. Barrett, Winamae; John S. Armitage, Delphi; R. J. Tate, Lebanen; A. A. Woods, Xenia; W. Edmunds, Grafton; S. F. Clark, Salem; Enos Allen, Walkerton; C. Bruns, Sunman; W. T. Oliver, Hoover: S. A. Adams, Fairfax; H. J. Mitchell, Syracuse; L. C. McKay, McCordsville; D. G. Reagan, r., Cherubusco; W. H. Vinson, State Line; H. C. Thompson, Salem; T. R. Redman, Petersville; J. B. Austin, Noblesville; John Hendricson, Lost River; Wm. Cameron, Cameron Springs; H. M. Yoder, Green Center; L. Vidito; Pierceville; H. C. Mitchelt, Anderson; Ellis Lawyer, Bedford; J. D. Kidd, Vernon; J. W. Montgomery, Patton. Increased --- Thos. Land, Groomsville; W. H.

Newton, Windfall; John Waters, Lockspring: S. McConnell, Indianapolis; F. M. Poling, Needmore; O. G. Coffin, Frankfort; A. J. Tucker, Toga; J. W. Jennings, Millersburg; Jas, Bush and D. H. Case, Indianapolis: W. H. Thompson, Mace: O. A. Francisco, Osgood; Jacob Winzeler, Troy; W. H. Sperry, Muncie; S. A. Albright, Wolcott: G. W. Riddle, Leavenworth: William Henry Stoy, Metz; W. H. Slough, Coal City; Harvey Henderson, Normal; C. G. Duncan. Evansville; John Apt, Peru; J. H. Jordan, Martinsville; W. L. Saxon, Van Buren; W. Walker, Mitchell; Job Lamb, Bridgeport; Levi Adams, Winamae; John Keifer, New Albany; G. W. Whitney, Fort Wayne; B. P. Phipps, Bedford; J. Laughlin, Richland; Samuel Edge, Waterloo; J. B. Needham, Logansport; John Betscher, North Vernon; Charles Bennett, Shepburn: V. M. Cartwright, Mount Vernon; L. A. Miller. Monticello: Thomas Pruitt, Houston: Peter Muter, Kendallville; I. W. McGuire, Rushville; R. H. Virts, Darlington; R. Forest, Coesse; J. B. Straight, Crawfordsville; J. W. Garrison, Greensburg; W. D. Reed, Martinsville; A. Reed, Albion; Ben Young, Kokomo.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Major Steele has returned from his home at Marion and was in his seat in the House to-day, receiving congratulatious from his friends upon his renomination. Major Steele is one of the most energetic and influential members in the House, and has accomplished as much, if not more, than any Republican during Democratic rule. In the event the Fifty-first Congress is Republican, it is conceded he will be made chairman of one of the important committees, military affairs, if he wants it, and that he will be a leader on the Republican

Gen. Browne is again in daily attendance upon the sessions of the House, having recovered from his illness. He is now looking better than

for months. Gen. Hovey is clearing up his department and congressional work, preparatory to leaving for Mount Vernon on next Thursday. His daily mail brings him about one hundred letters, and his manifold congressional duties keep him going from early morn till midnight, but he is rigorous and equal to any occasion.

Col. Matson will leave for Logansport on

Wednesday.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Many Buildings Burned in the Town of Clinton-Terro Hante Asked to Send Aid. Special to the indianapolis Journal CLINTON, Ind., Aug. 22 -- A reign of terror

prevails here to-night. An incendiary fire is burning the town and ransacking the residence portions, Already the large grocery house C. Anderson. in which the fire started, is a mass of ruins. The flames spread from there north and south through the business part city, destroying Wilson & Cranes's drug store, J. Q. Washburn's dry goods store, Homer Elliott's butcher shop. R. H. Swinehart's hardware house, Dr. H. Neber ker's office, Isaac Joyner's boot and shoe store. and Harry Dudley's store; also, a great many other out and warehouses. The Masonic and Odd-fellows' lodge-rooms, offices, and sleeping rooms are all wiped out Help has just arrived from Terre Haute. but it is feared it is too late to do any good The fire is now under control. The loss will

partial insurance. Other Fires.

in the Hartford.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHERIDAN, Ind., Aug. 24 .- The Sheridan creamery caught fire about 6 o'clock this evening and was entirely consumed. Nothing except a number of milk cans and a few butter tubs were saved. The cause of the fire is mystery. Loss, about \$4,000; insured for \$1,806

reach \$40,000. Some of the parties carried

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24 .- A fire broke out in the woolen-mills at Cleveland, Tenn., this morning, and raged for two hours. The main building was saved, only the dye-house and pickers' building being burned. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.-The Howard House stables and Mark Lieberman's house and barn at Elkton, Md., were burned at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss on buildings, \$30,000 Eleven horses perished in the stables.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24 .- The hotel at Bonaqua Springs, Tenn., near Nashville, burned late last night. The guests saved nearly all their baggage. Loss, about \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000.

FAIRS OF INDIANA.

Where and When the County Shows Will Be Held During the Next Two Months.

The following is the official list of county aire for the State of Indiana Guring the present

fairs for the St	tate of Indiana Guring the prese
year:	
Allen	Fort WayneSept. 4-7.
Blackford	Hartford City Aug. 21-34.
Boone	LebanonAng. 20-24.
Cass	LogansportAug. 27-31.
Clinton	CharlestownSept. 3-7. FrankfortAug. 27-31.
Daviess	Washington Oct. 1-6.
Dearborn	Lawrenceburg Aug. 21-25.
Decatur	Greensburg Aug. 28-31.
Delaware	MuncieAug. 21-25.
Elkhart	GoshenSept. 4-7.
Gibson	RochesterSept. 5-8. PrincetonSept. 10-15.
Grant	Marion Aug 98.31
Greene	Marion
Hamilton	NoblesvilleAug. 27-31.
Hancock	GreenfieldAug. 21-24.
Harrison	CorydonAug. 27-31. New CastleAug. 14-18.
Henry	New CastleAug. 14-18.
Huntington	KokomoSept. 10-15. HuntingtonSept. 25-29.
Jackson	BrownstownSept. 18-21.
Jackson	SeymourSept. 11-15.
Jasper	Rensselser Aug. 21-24.
Jay	Portland Sept. 25-28.
Jefferson	Wirt Station Sept. 4-6.
Jennings	North Vernon Aug. 7-10.
	VincennesOct. 8-13. LagrangeSept. 24-27.
Lake	Crown PointSept. 18-21,
LaPorte	LaPorteOct. 2-6.
Lawrence	Bedford Sept. 11-15.
Madison	Anderson Sept. 3-7.
Monroe	Bloomington Sept. 3-8.
Montgomery	CrawfordsvilleSept. 10-14. MoroccoSept. 11-14.
Noble	Liconian Sept 11.14
Parke	Ligonier Sept. 11-14. Rockville Aug. 20-24.
Perry	RomeOct. 1-5.
Pike	FetersburgSept. 3-7.
Porter	Valparaiso Sept. 25-28.
Posey	New Harmony Sept. 17-21.
Rinley	WinehesterAug. 28-31. OsgoodAug. 14-18.
	Rushville Sept. 11-15.
	ShelbyvilleSept. 4-8.
Spencer	RockportSept. 3-8.
Steuben	AngolaSept. 18-21.
	SullivanSept. 10-15.
Tippecanoe	Lafayette Sept. 3-8.
Vermillton	TiptonAug. 13-17. EugeneAug. 20-24.
Vigo	Terre HauteAug. 27-31.
Wabash	Wabash Sept. 11-14,
Warren	West Lebanon Aug. 14-19.
Warrick	Boonville Aug. 27-Sept.
	Salem Aug. 27-31.
Wayne	DaltonSept. 11-14.

Correspondence National Stockman and Farmer. If more of our farmers would grow a few acres of beans every year we would not have to depend on foreign countries for them. I think it is a disgrace to the farmers of America that we cannot grow enough potatoes and beans we

I have grown beans for over twenty years, sometimes two hundred bushels per year, and find they pay as well as any crop on the farm. They are a good summer fallow for rye or wheat. A gravelly, loamy soil is best. From the 1st to the 20th of June is the best time to plant. Plow in the forenoon and plant the same day in the warm, moist soil, and they will be out of the ground in four or five days. With the Albany corn and bean planter, which I use I can plant seven or eight acres per day, in rows three feet apart, five or six beans in the hill, eighteen inches apart in the row. When about one and one-half or two inches out of the ground run over with a light harrow, then the cultivator two or three times. Beaus will stand as much wet without injury as any grain if care is taken to turn the bunches as soon after a rain as the top is dry, but delay it over night and you

will have colored ones. A good man will pull an acre per day. After two or three days, if fair weather, draw in and thresh in the barn, which I prefer, as they will ripen up better. I like the marrow, but usually plant the medium, as they will yield a few more bushels per acre. If you have strong rich soil plant the pea or navy beans, but they require about twelve days longer to mature. Hosing the corn on a twelve-acre lot, I was advised to plant two pea beans on the south side of each hill of corn. Results-Sixty bushels grown and marketed in less than one hundred days. They give the quickest returns of any crop grown on the

Steamship News. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Passed the Lizard: steamer Gothenburg, from Baltimore. The Cunard steamer Umbria, from New York. Aug. 18, was signaled off Browhead at 4:13 A.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little. daily, to preserve the natural color and

prevent baldness. Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches, So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for 65.